

member is indicated by 29. The mill can thus mill out the recess 26, after which the seat wall 26a can be re-ground using the member 29. The known equipment 28 for making a hole can thus be used for making the seat 26 in the case according to Figure 1. The milling equipment 20 can work in a known manner. In Figure 1, second transmission members are shown by 15c for transmitting the information 19 to the machining equipment 20. This transmission can be done in a known manner and is symbolized by 15d. Thus, for example, the transmission can be done by the telephone and/or computer network, for example via the international computer network, the internet. The transmission between the first transmission members 14, 14a and the computer equipment can take place on a fixed connection, for example when the equipment is integrated or set up in the same locality. However, the transmission, which has been symbolized by 14b in Figure 1, can also take place via the telephone and/or computer network, for example via the international network, the internet. Alternatively, one or both transmissions can take place with the aid of cassettes which are sent between the localities in question.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-10 and add new claims 11-18 as follows:

11. (New) An elongate support element for a replacement structure for the human body, the support element including seats enabling the support element to be applied to implants and/or to spacers on said implants, center axes of the seats connecting with center axes of the implants so that fixed accuracy of fit requirements result, wherein the support element is made of homogeneous material and a wall of each seat is formed directly from the homogeneous support element material.
12. (New) An elongate supporting element according to Claim 13, wherein each seat wall has a surface ground directly in the homogeneous material.

13. (New) An elongate support element according to Claim 13 , wherein a material strength around each seat has essentially the same material strength as the rest of the support element material.

14. (New) An elongate support element according to Claim 13, wherein each seat wall is formed directly from the support element material without intermediate layers of material compositions or material alterations.

15. (New) An elongate support element according to Claim 13, wherein each seat wall has the same chemical composition as the rest of the support element material.

16. (New) Method comprising:

forming at least one recess directly in material of a blank in conjunction with the production of a dental product from the blank in milling equipment;

using said at least one recess as a seat in the product, wherein said product is a support element included in a tooth replacement structure, and the seat meets set accuracy of fit requirements for application to implants located in the human body and/or to spacers on said implants.

17. (New) Method according to Claim 18, wherein said seat is formed in the support element using milling equipment which is fed milling coordinates information in the form of milling coordinates data, provided by computer equipment and derived from identification data and supplementary data fed to the computer equipment.

18. (New) Method according to Claim 18, wherein said seat is formed in said support element using milling equipment which is fed integrated milling data relating to the support element design and seat design and the seat positions in the support element.--